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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GS HOLISTIC, LLC,
Plaintiff,

v.

MUHAMAD ZAID d/b/a Z & Z
TOBACCO SHOP and MUHAMAD
ZAID

Defendants,

No. 8:23-cv-01301-JWH-ADS

**MOTION FOR DEFAULT FINAL
JUDGMENT AGAINST ALL
DEFENDANTS**

Date: November 17, 2023

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Location: 411 W. 4th Street, Courtroom 9D,
9th Floor, Santa Ana, CA 92701

Date Filed: September 25, 2023

Pursuant to Federal Rule 55(b)(2), the Plaintiff, GS HOLISTIC, LLC, moves this Court for entry of default judgment against the Defendants, MUHAMAD ZAID d/b/a Z & Z TOBACCO SHOP and MUHAMAD ZAID, in this action. The Defendants were served with the summons and Complaint but failed to file an answer or otherwise defend in this lawsuit. The Plaintiff now requests that this Court enter the attached proposed Default Judgment and Order for Other Equitable Relief, and Civil Money Penalties (“Default Judgment”). The Default Judgment award includes Statutory Damages of \$150,000, and Costs in the amount of \$1136.84 to be

1 imposed against the Defendants.

2 **I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

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4 As a result of Defendants' failure to appear in this action and the subsequent
5 entry of default against them, the material factual allegations set forth in the
6 Plaintiff's Complaint must be accepted as true. Those allegations establish all of the
7 necessary elements of the Plaintiff's claims for (i) willful trademark infringement of
8 the Stündenglass trademarks in violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114; (ii) trademark
9 counterfeiting of the Stündenglass trademarks in violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1116(d);
10 and (iii) willful trademark infringement (false designation) in violation of 15 U.S.C.
11 § 1125(a).

12 On the facts presented, it is also appropriate for the Court to grant the Plaintiff
13 all relief requested in this motion, namely:

- 14
15 a. Statutory damages for willful trademark counterfeiting pursuant to 15
16 U.S.C. § 1117(c) in the amount of \$150,000 (\$50,000 per mark); and
17 b. Costs in the amount of \$1136.84.

18 In sum, the Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory damages for Defendants'
19 willful conduct, and an award of the Plaintiff's costs.

20 **II. STATEMENT OF FACT**

- 21
22 a. The "STÜNDENGLASS" Trademarks and Plaintiff's Business.

23 For approximately two years, the Plaintiff has worked to distinguish the
24 Stündenglass brand as the premier manufacturer of glass infusers by emphasizing
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1 the brand’s unwavering use of quality materials and focusing on scientific principles
2 which facilitate a superior smoking experience. Compl. ¶ 9. Stündenglass branded
3 products embody a painstaking attention to detail, which is evident in many facets
4 of authentic Stündenglass branded products. Compl. ¶ 9. It is precisely because of
5 the unyielding quest for quality and unsurpassed innovation that Stündenglass
6 branded products have a significant following and appreciation amongst consumers
7 in the United States and internationally. Compl. ¶ 9.

10 As a result of the continuous and extensive use of the trademark
11 “STÜNDENGLASS,” GS was granted both valid and subsisting federal statutory
12 and common law rights to the Stündenglass trademark. Compl. ¶ 10

14 The Plaintiff has used the Stündenglass Marks in commerce throughout the
15 United States, continuously, since 2020, in connection with the manufacturing of
16 glass infusers and accessories. Compl. ¶ 13.

18 The Stündenglass Marks are distinctive to both the consuming public and the
19 Plaintiff’s trade. GS’s Stündenglass branded products are made from superior
20 materials. The superiority of Stündenglass branded products is not only readily
21 apparent to consumers, but to industry professionals as well. Compl. ¶ 14.

24 The Stündenglass Trademarks are exclusive to GS and appear clearly on GS’s
25 Stündenglass Products, as well as on the packaging and advertisements related to the
26 products. Compl. ¶ 15. GS has expended substantial time, money, and other
27 resources in developing, advertising, and otherwise promoting and protecting these
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1 Trademarks. Compl. ¶ 15. As a result, products bearing GS's Stündenglass
2 Trademarks are widely recognized and exclusively associated by consumers, the
3 public, and the trade as being high-quality products sourced from GS. Compl. ¶ 15.
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5 GS's Stündenglass Products have become some of the most popular of their
6 kind in the world and have also been the subject of extensive unsolicited publicity
7 resulting from their high-quality and innovative designs. Compl. ¶ 16. Because of
8 these and other factors, the GS brand, the Stündenglass brand, and GS's
9 Stündenglass Trademarks are famous throughout the United States. Compl. ¶ 16.
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12 Since 2020, GS has worked to build significant goodwill in the Stündenglass
13 brand in the United States. GS has spent substantial time, money, and effort in
14 developing consumer recognition and awareness of the Stündenglass brand, via
15 point of purchase materials, displays, through their websites, attending industry trade
16 shows, and through social media promotion. Compl. ¶ 17.
17

18 In fact, Stündenglass Products have been praised and recognized by numerous
19 online publications, as well as publications directed to the general public. Compl. ¶
20 18.
21

22 At the time of this Complaint, the Plaintiff was the owner of federally
23 registered and common law trademarks. The following is a list of the Stündenglass
24 trademarks:
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- 26 a. U.S. Trademark Registration Number 6,633,884 for the standard
27 character mark "Stündenglass" in association with goods further identified in
28

1 registration in international class 011.

2 b. U.S. Trademark Registration Number 6,174,292 for the design
3 plus words mark “S” and its logo in association with goods further identified
4 in the registration in international class 034.

5 c. U.S. Trademark Registration Number 6,174,291 for the standard
6 character mark “Stündenglass” in association with goods further identified in
7 registration in international class 034.

8 b. The Stündenglass marks are Counterfeiting Target.

9 GS sells its products under the Stündenglass Marks to authorized stores in the
10 United States, including in California. GS has approximately 3,000 authorized
11 stores in the United States selling its products. As such, Stündenglass branded
12 products reach a vast array of consumers throughout the country. Compl. ¶ 20.
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15 It is because of the recognized quality and innovation associated with the
16 Stündenglass Marks that consumers are willing to pay higher prices for genuine
17 Stündenglass products. For example, a Stündenglass brand glass infuser is priced at
18 \$599.95, while a non-Stündenglass branded product is also being sold for up to \$600,
19 with a range of \$199 to \$600. Compl. ¶ 21.
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21 Defendants’ Infringing Conduct and Failure to Litigate.
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23 The Defendants have engaged in continuous and systematic business in
24 California and derive substantial revenue from commercial activities in California.
25 Specifically, the Defendants have engaged in the unlawful manufacture, retail sale,
26 and/or wholesale sales of counterfeit Stündenglass branded glass infusers and related
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1 parts. Compl. ¶ 6.

2 The Defendants have sold goods with marks allegedly with Trademarks
3 registered to the Plaintiff. Compl. ¶ 25-26. The Defendants' acts constitute willful
4 trademark infringement. Compl. ¶ 43. The Defendants' infringing acts as alleged
5 herein have caused and are likely to cause confusion, mistake, and deception among
6 the relevant consuming public as to the source or origin of the Counterfeit Goods
7 sold by the Defendants. Compl. ¶ 42-43.

10 The Defendants have failed to respond to the Complaint or otherwise appear
11 in this action.

13 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

14 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2) authorizes a court to enter a default
15 judgment against properly served Defendants who fail to file a timely responsive
16 pleading. By such a default, all of the Plaintiff's well-pled allegations in the
17 Complaint are deemed admitted. *See Assurance Co. of Am. v. MDF Framing, Inc.*,
18 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9865, at *7 (9th Cir. 2008). "A party's default conclusively
19 establishes that party's liability although it does not establish the amount of
20 damages" *Dillard v. Victoria M. Morton Enters.*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11134 at
21 *13 (9th Cir. 2011). In determining damages, an evidentiary hearing is not required,
22 instead, the Court may rely on the declarations submitted by the Plaintiff. *See Philip*
23 *Morris U.S.A. Inc. v. Castworld Prods.*, 219 F.R.D. 494 (9th Cir. 2003) at *498.
24 Factors that may be considered by the Court in exercising its discretion to enter
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1 default judgment include the following "*Eitel*" factors:

2 (1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff, (2) the merits
3 of plaintiff's substantive claim, (3) the sufficiency of the
4 complaint, (4) the sum of money at stake in the action, (5)
5 the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts, (6)
6 whether the default was due to excusable neglect, and (7)
7 the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil
Procedure favoring decisions on the merits.

8 *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1986) (citation omitted).

9 **IV. DISCUSSION**

10 **A. Jurisdiction and Service of Process**

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12 In considering whether to enter default judgment, a district court must first
13 determine whether it has jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties to the
14 case. *See In re Tuli*, 172 F.3d 707, 712 (9th Cir. 1999). While evaluating the
15 existence of jurisdiction, the court may resolve factual disputes by "look[ing] beyond
16 the complaint" and considering "affidavits or other evidence properly brought before
17 the court." *Savage v. Glendale Union High Sch., Dist. No. 205, Maricopa Cnty.*, 343
18 F.3d 1036, 1040, n.2 (9th Cir. 2003) (considering subject matter jurisdiction on a
19 12(b)(1) motion).

20 **1. Subject Matter Jurisdiction**

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22 This is a civil action against the Defendants for trademark infringement,
23 counterfeiting, and false designation of origin and unfair competition, under the
24 Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. § 1051 et. seq.). This Court has subject matter jurisdiction
25 over the claims in this action that relate to trademark infringement, counterfeiting,
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1 and false designation of origin and unfair competition pursuant to the provisions of
2 15 U.S.C. § 1121 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

3 4 **2. Personal Jurisdiction**

5 **a. Basis for Personal Jurisdiction**

6 This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants as the Defendant,
7 MUHAMAD ZAID d/b/a Z & Z TOBACCO SHOP, is incorporated in and has its
8 principal place of business in California. *Goodyear Dunlop Tires Operations, S.A.*
9 *v. Brown*, 131 S. Ct. 2846 (2011); *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 134 S. Ct. 746 (2014).
10 The Defendant, MUHAMAD ZAID, resides in California. The Defendants regularly
11 conduct and solicit business in the State of California (including in this Judicial
12 District). *Milliken v. Meyer*, 311 U.S. 457, 462-63 (1940); *Williams v. State of North*
13 *Carolina*, 325 U.S. 226, 229 (1945).
14

15 16 17 **b. Service of Process**

18 The Defendant, MUHAMAD ZAID, was served with Complaint on August
19 3, 2023, via substituted service. [DE 11]. *See* Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
20 4(e)(1). (Cal Cod Civ Pro §415.20)
21

22 The Defendant, MUHAMAD ZAID d/b/a Z & Z TOBACCO SHOP, was
23 served with Complaint on August 3, 2023, via substituted service upon the registered
24 agent, MUHAMAD ZAID, [DE 11]. *See* Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
25 4(h)(1)(A). (Cal Cod Civ Pro §415.95)
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Therefore, service of process upon the Defendants is adequate for Default.

B. Eitel Factors

1. Possibility of Prejudice to the Plaintiff

The Plaintiff will suffer prejudice if this Court does not enter default judgment. Because the Defendants have not appeared in this action, default judgment is the only way in which Plaintiff may obtain relief for the infringement. *See Colony Ins. Co. v. Schmid*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 164505, *5 (C.D. Cal. Sep. 9, 2020). Without the entry of default judgment, the Defendants will have escaped liability simply by not showing up. *See Vogel v. Rite Aid Corp.*, 992 F. Supp. 2d 998, 1007 (C.D. Cal.2014). Therefore, this factor favors entry of default judgment.

2. Merits of the Plaintiff's Claims and Sufficiency of the Complaint

Together, the second and third Eitel factors test the allegations in the Plaintiff's Complaint and whether they state a claim on which the Plaintiff may recover. *PepsiCo, Inc. v. Cal. Sec. Cans*, 238 F.Supp. 2d 11 72, 11 75 (C.D. Cal. 2002). In evaluating these factors, the well-pleaded allegations of the complaint are taken as admitted. *Benny v. Pipes*, 799 F.2d 489, 495 (9th Cir. 1986).

a. Plaintiff's Complaint Establishes Defendants Liability for Trademark Infringement and False Designation of Origin

Plaintiff's motion for default judgment focuses on two claims: trademark counterfeiting and infringement, and false designation of origin and unfair competition. To state a claim for trademark infringement or false designation of

1 origin, Plaintiffs must establish that they own a "valid, protectable mark" and that
2 Defendants are using a "confusingly similar mark." *See Grocery Outlet, Inc. v.*
3 *Albertson's, Inc.*, 497 F.3d 949, 951 (9th Cir. 2007) (per curiam) (citing 15 USC. §
4 1114(1)); *see also Brookfield Commc'ns, Inc. v. W Coast Entm 't Corp.*, 174 F.3d
5 1036, 1046 (9th Cir. 1999); *AK Futures LLC v. Smoke Tokes, LLC*, 2021 PVL
6 5359019, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 17, 2021) (false designation of origin claim analyzed
7 using same elements as trademark infringement claim). A Plaintiff must show: (1) it
8 has a protected ownership interest in the mark; and (2) the alleged infringer's use of
9 the mark "is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive." *Reno Air*
10 *Racing Ass'n v. McCord*, 452 F.3d 1126, 1134 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotation
11 marks and citation omitted); 15 U.S.C. § 1114. The allegations in Plaintiff's
12 complaint-which are taken as true-are sufficient to establish that both claims are
13 meritorious.

14 First, the Plaintiff is the owner of three Stündenglass Trademarks. Compl. ¶¶
15 11-12. Stündenglass Marks are registered with the USPTO. [Trademark registration
16 certificate is attached and marked as Exhibit A.] This uncontested proof of
17 registration conclusively establishes Plaintiff's protected ownership interest. *See*
18 *Pom Wonderful LLC v. Hubbard*, 775 F.3d 1118, 1124 (9th Cir. 2014).

19 The Court in *136 Collins Ave. v. V.*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 113130 at *6 (9th
20 Cir. 2006) refers to the eight factor test first established by the Ninth Circuit Court
21 in *AMF, Inc. v. Sleekcraft Boats*, 599 F.2d 341, 348-49 (9th Cir. 1979) (abrogated in
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1 part on other grounds by *Mattel, Inc. v. Walking Mountain Prod.*, 353 F.3d 792 (9th
2 Cir. 2003)) to determine whether a “likelihood of confusion” exists between the
3 parties allegedly related services. The eight-factor test includes: strength of the mark;
4 relatedness of the goods or services; similarity of the marks; evidence of actual
5 confusion; marketing channels used; the degree of care likely to be exercised by the
6 purchaser; defendant's intent in selecting the mark; and likelihood of expansion into
7 other markets.
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10 Plaintiff has shown that the Defendants' use is likely to cause customer
11 confusion. In counterfeiting cases, the Court assumes a likelihood of confusion when
12 the offending mark is counterfeit or virtually identical to a protected mark and is
13 used on an identical product or service. *See Louis Vuitton Malletier, S A. v. Akanoc*
14 *Sols., Inc.*, 658 F.3d 936, 945 (9th Cir. 2011); *Brookfield*, 174 F.3d at 1056 (“In light
15 of the virtual identity of marks, if they were used with identical products or services
16 likelihood of confusion would follow as a matter of course.”). Here, Plaintiff alleges
17 that Defendants sold goods that bore the Marks, without Plaintiffs consent. Compl.
18 at ¶ 25-27. Specifically, on August 4, 2022, Defendants offered for sale a glass
19 infuser with Stündenglass Marks affixed to it. *Id.* at ¶ 29-30. And an investigator for
20 the Plaintiff purchased this item and upon inspection, Plaintiff determined that the
21 product was a counterfeit good. *Id.* at ¶ 30-31. Plaintiff further alleges that
22 Defendants' infringement was willful. *Id.* at ¶ 43. These allegations, if true, are
23 sufficient to demonstrate a likelihood of confusion. Accordingly, the second and
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1 third *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of granting the motion for default judgment.

2 3. The Sum of Money at Stake

3 4 "Default judgments are disfavored where the sum of money requested is too
5 large or unreasonable in relation to a defendant's conduct." *Constr. Laborers Trust*
6 *Funds for S. Cal. Admin. Co. v. Anzalone Masonry, Inc.*, 316 F. Supp. 3d 11 92,
7 1201 (C.D. Cal. 2018). Here, though damages are discussed further below, the
8 Plaintiff requests damages based on the amount permitted by statute and as described
9 in its Complaint. The amount requested is not unreasonable in light of the
10 circumstances. Therefore, this factor weighs in favor of granting default judgment.

11 12 13 4. The Possibility of Dispute Concerning Material Facts

14 This factor also favors entry of default judgment. After entry of default, "all
15 well-pleaded facts in the complaint are taken as true, except those relating to
16 damages." *Pepsico, Inc. v. Cal. Sec. Cans*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 11 72, 11 76 (C.D. Cal.
17 2002). Because the Defendants has not made any appearance in this case to contest
18 any of the issues or assert any defenses, it is very unlikely that disputes as to material
19 fact will arise. *See e.g., Colony Ins. Co.*, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS at * 11. Therefore,
20 this factor also weighs in favor of entry of default judgment.

21 22 23 24 5. Whether Defendants' Default was the Product of Excusable Neglect

25 This factor favors the entry of default judgment where the Plaintiff
26 demonstrates that the Defendants have been properly served and is thus aware of the
27 pending action. *See Wecosign, Inc. v. IFG Holdings, Inc.*, 845 F. Supp. 2d 1072,
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1 1082 (C.D. Cal. 2012). Here, the Plaintiff has properly shown that the Defendants
2 were properly served [DE 11].

3
4 6. Public Policy Favoring Decisions on the Merits

5 The final Eifel factor advises that "[c]ases should be decided upon their merits
6 whenever reasonably possible." 728 F.2d at 1472. However, "termination of a case
7 before hearing the merits is allowed whenever a defendant fails to defend an action."
8 *PepsiCo, Inc.*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1177. Thus, this preference is not dispositive of
9 entering default judgment when the other Eifel factors favor such, as is the case here.
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11 *See Id.*

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13 As such, the factors set forth in *Eitel* weigh in favor of entering default
14 judgment, and this Court should grant this motion and enter a default judgment
15 against the Defendants.
16

17 **C. Relief Sought**

18 **1. Plaintiff is Entitled to Statutory Damages**

19
20 The Defendants' acts constitute willful trademark infringement in violation of
21 Section 32 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114. Moreover, it constitutes a false
22 designation of origin which is likely to cause confusion and mistake as it will deceive
23 consumers as to the source or origin of such goods or sponsorship or approval of
24 such goods by the Plaintiff. As a result, the elements described by the court have
25 been satisfied and statutory damages must be awarded.
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28 The Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c), provides, in pertinent part:

1 In a case involving the use of a counterfeit mark (as
2 defined in section 1116(d) of this title) in connection with
3 the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of goods or
4 services, the plaintiff may elect, at any time before final
5 judgment is rendered by the trial court, to recover, instead
6 of actual damages and profits under subsection (a) of this
7 section, an award of statutory damages for any such use in
8 connection with the sale, offering for sale, or distribution
9 of goods or services in the amount of —(1) not less than
10 \$1,000 or more than \$200,000 per counterfeit mark per
11 type of goods or services sold, offered for sale, or
12 distributed, as the court considers just; or(2) if the court
13 finds that the use of the counterfeit mark was willful, not
14 more than \$2,000,000 per counterfeit mark per type of
15 goods or services sold, offered for sale, or distributed, as
16 the court considers just. (Emphasis added)

17 “A plaintiff who proves a violation of a registered trademark is entitled to recover
18 its profits and any damages sustained. 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a). According to 15 U.S.C.
19 § 1117(b), "in a case involving use of a counterfeit mark . . . the court shall, unless
20 the court finds extenuating circumstances, enter judgment for three times such
21 profits or damages, whichever amount is greater. . . .” See *Mophie, Inc. v. Shah*,
22 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 186868 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 9, 2015). Because the Defendants
23 have refused to cooperate, as indicated through the failure to obtain counsel, and
24 continue the litigation, it is not possible for the Plaintiff to obtain discovery in order
25 to establish exact damages with certainty. While the Defendants probably have not
26 sold millions of counterfeit products, it has engaged in the purchase and sale of
27 counterfeits of at least one unit, and likely traded in more.

28 While actual damages to the Plaintiff may not be calculated with exact

1 certainty, an assessment of damages has been completed by Plaintiff, GS
2 HOLISTIC, LLC. *See* Folkerts Aff. As to Value of Damages, *see also* Folkerts Aff.
3 as to Damages. GS HOLISTIC, LLC Owner, Chris Folkerts, states that the Plaintiff
4 is seeking only a fraction of the actual losses to its business and that damages of
5 \$150,000.00 are reasonable since the actual damages to the business are far in excess
6 of this amount. Folkerts Aff. as to Value of Damages ¶¶ 8,9, 15.

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9 The Plaintiff have alleged that Defendants willfully infringed Plaintiffs mark.
10 Compl. at ¶ 43. *See. Yelp Inc. v. Carroll*, 70 F. Supp. 3d 1082, 1101 (N.D. Cal. 2014)
11 ("An allegation of willful trademark infringement is deemed true on default."). *See*
12 *also. LG Corp. v. Huang Xiaowen*, No. 16-CV-1162 JLS (NLS), 2017 U.S. Dist.
13 LEXIS 16611, at *19 (S.D. Cal. 2017) ("because default was entered
14 against Defaulting Defendants, Plaintiffs' allegations that Defaulting Defendants
15 were willful infringers of Plaintiffs' marks is taken as true."). Moreover, the
16 Defendants have not cooperated in providing information from which the financial
17 benefit of infringement can be calculated, since they have not appeared. If the Court
18 were to award Plaintiff only minimal damages that would appear to send the message
19 to infringers ignoring a lawsuit is a good strategy. Meanwhile, granting of the
20 requested statutory damage award at this time will act to deter both this Defendant,
21 and others, from violating Plaintiffs trademarks and otherwise violating Plaintiffs
22 rights with relative impunity. *Adobe Sys. v. Kern*, No. C 09-1076 CW (JL), 2009
23 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 123566, at *24-25 (N.D. Cal. 2009)

Further, in *Weaver v. Burger King Corp. (In re Weaver)*, 219 B.R. 890 (9th Cir. 1998), the Court states, “the case law of this Circuit makes clear that courts are vested with considerable equitable discretion in determining measure of damages for trademark infringement.” *See Columbia Pictures Indus. Inc. v. Krypton Broad. of Birmingham*, 259 F.3d 1186, 1194 (9th Cir. 2001) (“The court has wide discretion in determining the amount of statutory damages to be awarded, constrained only by the specified maxima and minima.”)

Based on the discretion this Court is given in Lanham Act cases such as this, the damages assessment of GS HOLISTIC, LLC, an award of \$150,000.00 (\$50,000 per Mark) is the appropriate amount of statutory damages that is well within the discretion of the Court to award. This amount not only reflects actual damages suffered by the Plaintiff, but also sends an unequivocal message to the industry that counterfeiting will not be tolerated, nor will misrepresentations or otherwise refusing to cooperate with discovery demands (even if informally presented). Here, the Defendants have willfully infringed on three of the Plaintiff’s trademarks with the Registration Numbers 6,633,884, 6,174,292 and 6,174,291, justifying \$150,000.00 in statutory damages.

2. Plaintiff is Entitled to Cost of the Litigation

Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117, the Plaintiff is entitled to recover the costs of the action. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1117. The Plaintiff incurred costs in the total amount of \$1136.84, consisting of the filing fee (\$402.00), the process server fee (\$131.10),

1 and the Plaintiff's investigation fees (\$603.74). *See* Aff. Supp. Final Default J. ¶ 6.

2
3 **3. Plaintiff is Entitled to Injunctive Relief**

4 By the reasons explained in Plaintiff's Complaint and pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §
5 1116, the Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief. The Plaintiff requests that this Court
6 enter an order which permanently enjoins MUHAMAD ZAID d/b/a Z & Z
7 TOBACCO SHOP and MUHAMAD ZAID, and their agents, employees, officers,
8 directors, owners, representatives, successor companies, related companies, and all
9 persons acting in concert or participation with it from:
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11
12 (a) Import, export, making, manufacture, reproduction, assembly, use,
13 acquisition, purchase, offer, sale, transfer, brokerage, consignment,
14 distribution, storage, shipment, licensing, development, display, delivery,
15 marketing advertising or promotion of the counterfeit Stündenglass product
16 identified in the complaint and any other unauthorized Stündenglass product,
17 counterfeit, copy or colorful imitation thereof.
18

19
20 (b) Assisting, aiding or attempting to assist or aid any other person or entity in
21 performing any of the prohibited activities referred to in Paragraphs (a) above.
22

23 **4. Plaintiff is Entitled to Destruction of Infringing Products**

24 Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1118, the Plaintiff requests that this Court grant
25 an order requiring the Defendants, at their cost, deliver to the Plaintiff for destruction
26 all products, accessories, labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, receptacles,
27 advertisements, and other material in their possession, custody or control bearing any
28

of the Stündenglass Marks.

V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this Court should grant Plaintiffs’ motion in its entirety.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on September 25, 2023, the foregoing document was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using CM/ECF to serve on all counsel of record.

/s/ Tomas Carlos Leon.
Tomas Carlos Leon
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